## **HOUSE BILL No. 1069**

## DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

**Citations Affected:** IC 31-37-19-24.5.

**Synopsis:** Parental restitution orders in juvenile delinquency cases. Allows a court in a juvenile delinquency dispositional order to order the parent, guardian, or custodian of a child found to be a delinquent child to pay restitution to the child's victim if the victim provides reasonable evidence of the victim's loss, which the parent, guardian, or custodian may challenge at the dispositional hearing. (Current law allows the court to order the child to pay restitution but not the parent, guardian, or custodian.)

Effective: July 1, 1999.

## **Frenz**

January 6, 1999, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



First Regular Session 111th General Assembly (1999)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 1998 General Assembly.

## **HOUSE BILL No. 1069**

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning family law and juvenile law.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 31-37-19-24.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1999]: Sec. 24.5. The juvenile court may order a parent, guardian, or custodian of a delinquent child to pay restitution to the child's victim if the victim provides reasonable evidence of the victim's loss. The parent, guardian, or custodian may challenge the evidence of the victim's loss at the dispositional hearing.



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